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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
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CITY ITEMS.

An Established Fact,

The Opera House Shoe Store is the cheapest place in the city to buy boots and shoes.

Go to Chas. Abel & Co.'s

Drug Store, for fine Perfumery, Fancy Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, &c.

Pure Rye Whisky

Is an exceedingly difficult article to get at a reasonable price, but when you want it, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where you can rely on getting a better article for less money than at any other place in the city—where you can also procure the best medicinal liquors of all kinds. Remember the place—84 Market street.

All Talk and no Cider.

Unless you go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, and procure the genuine Sulphate of Lime. By using it you will have good Cider all the year round. TUWTHFSAS

If you Want.

If you want fine Perfumery,
If you want fine soaps,
If you want Toilet Articles,
If you want Fancy Goods,
If you want Combs and Brushes,
If you want Traveling Glasses,
If you want Cosmetics,
If you want Pure Drugs,
In fact anything in the Drug and Fancy Goods line, you want to go to Charles Abel & Co.'s, Wylie, corner Washington street.

New Music.

"Corn Flower," waltz, by Chas. C otc; "She Meets Me at the Gate," by T. B. Bishop; "Blue Bird Polka Redowa," as performed by Hasler's Orchestra. Sheet Music received direct from the publishers, at J. Linnenbrink's, near the Depot, Rochester.

Good Cider all the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Sold wholesale and retail at lowest rates in the city, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

Red Fire for To-night.

Red Fire for to-night,
White Fire for to-night,
White Fire for to-night,
Sold very low at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Flavoring Extracts,

A very large assortment of the finest Flavoring Extracts, in bottles from two ounces to sixteen, the very best article in the market—and sold for the lowest cash price—at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place—for a fine quality of Flavoring Extracts is hard to get.

Remember

The Grand Opening of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., at the mammoth store of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Kenwood Boarding School,

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy4:eod

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

Country Merchants will find at Gardner & Schleter's, 92 Market street, the cheapest stock in the city.

Go to Criswell,

59 Fourth street, for your Banners and Transparencies. aug5 25

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for the finest assortment of Flavoring Extracts in the city, at lowest prices.

A Full Head of Gas,

And will continue Extracting Teeth without pain by this safe and delightful process, and inserting Teeth of the best kind very cheap. Sill & Gillespie, 246 Penn street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for your fine Toilet Soaps.

Can the Dead not Rest?

Was not a meeting called some two years ago at the Second Ward School House? Was not the meeting presided over by Mr. Negley, who said he would pour oil in the troubled waters? But who troubled the waters? Has not that congregation received enough money, in the shape of profits, to keep the fence in repair around the old Kerr burying ground, located on Pride street, adjoining the Catholic burying ground? It is in a miserable condition, the dogs rooting up the graves. The committee appointed to attend to this matter, were James Rook, Chairman, and Minis Tindle and John Maffett Committee. Why do they not report?

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, to get the Pure North Carolina Tar, at the lowest prices.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D. L. L. D., Superintendent, Rev. A. M. Reid, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session of this institution will begin on Wednesday, November 6th. A deduction of 15 per cent. from the regular terms is made for the daughters of soldiers—an advertisement.

For Dry Goods

go to Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Country Merchants

should examine our stock of Dry Goods before buying. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Hats and Ladies' Furs.

A full assortment of all the new styles of Ladies' furs of every quality and grade, may now be found the cheapest and most popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Those who would secure bargains should buy when the stocks are most complete, and before goods in the line advance, should call without delay, as they usually advance from 10 to 60 per cent. as the season progresses. You will find at this establishment one of the largest stocks of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps in this country. Country merchants invited to call and examine our stock, as we may be had by dozen or case, at as low prices as they can be bought in New York or Philadelphia.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for the best Old Rye Whisky in the city, at lowest prices.

To Any of Our Readers

who design putting up Pickles, we would recommend them to use Bollman's Pure Wine Vinegar, they can not doubt the best article in use. The agent for Pittsburgh is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

THE ORGANIZATION.

A meeting was held last evening, in the uncil Chamber, of representatives from various delegations, when the subject the organization of the Convention by was in formally discussed. Remarks re made by General SCHENCK, General CHRANE, General THOMAS, and others, or which it was determined to take no ion touching the permanent organiza n or business of the Convention. It s, however, determined that a meeting ould be held in the same place this morn- at 9 o'clock, of one delegate from h State, to select a temporary Chair- n, during the day yesterday and last even- there was considerable canvassing ong delegates on the subject of tempo- y and permanent presiding officers of Convention. For permanent Presi- t General LOGAN seemed to be the versal favorite, and should he arrive in e he will doubtless be selected for that ition. For temporary Chairman the nes of General BANKS, General BUTLER General BURNSIDE are most conspicu- .

he Convention will meet at twelve ock, in City Hall, to-day.

HE DEMONSTRATION TO-NIGHT.

hould the wather be fair, the demonstra- to-night, in honor of the brave de- lers, will be imposing and gratifying. ir zeal in the cause for which they ggled so long and gallantly in the l, and for which they are no less earn- now, has awakened the liveliest feel- among our people, who, we doubt not, on this occasion strive to show how y is the estimation in which their ser- s are held by Pittsburgh. The occasion nmensurably above the mere political onsiderations of the day. These heroes, on we are permitted to honor, are no e politicians—this is no mere caucus to ance a selfish purpose. It is the gath- g of patriots such as the world has r seen,—of men who have been tried ire, and in whose presence we stand as he presence of superiors.

e expect to see all Pittsburgh in the ts—if possible in line—to-night. To end let us all "vote early and vote ."

COMMERCIAL OFFICE SERENADED.

e Philadelphia Delegation, with a d of Music, paid the COMMERCIAL of- the compliment of a serenade last ing. To our friends of the city that give the greatest majority ever known, return our thanks, and to Col. FRY, did the honors, we acknowledge our ations.

LEGATES from several States arrived wn yesterday. Without an exception, eport they bring is of the most cheer- character. They bear cheerful testi- y that the "ground swell," foretold by President in his New York speech, is y where manifest. The people are not thoroughly aroused, but earnestly at confident that a great victory will e result of their efforts.

MORE ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED

We left City Hall at a late hour last night, with the information that the accommodations for soldiers were completely exhausted, by the arrival of several unexpectedly large delegations. The Resident Committee have used every effort to secure quarters for all strangers, and were still assiduously at word when we left the Hall. Our people have not comprehended the magnitude of the Convention, and this is the reason why sufficient accommodations were not provided. Several very large delegations were expected during the night, and many more will arrive during the day. Every citizen will have an opportunity to entertain a number of these veteran heroes by calling at the City Hall this morning. This is an important matter, touching, as it does, the wide renown of our people for hospitality, and we trust that on this occasion there will be no reason to have our conduct complained of.

ILLUMINATE!

We venture to suggest to our citizens, especially those residing on the route of the Procession, to illuminate their dwellings and places of business to-night. Make the way of the Boys in Blue bright on this occasion. They have had many a dark and dreadful path to tread in the service of their country, and now let us cheer them in every way we can. Illuminate, then. Throw out the Banners, and cheer our brave defenders!

Philadelphia Custom House Removals.

Wm. F. Johnston, Esq., Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, removed from office the following named gentlemen; Casper Souder, Jr., Wm. Nicholson, John Sheddon, J. F. Byrns, James Metcalf, J. Ross Kemble, Benjamin L. Taylor, Samuel M. Carr, F. T. Loes, Edwin Griffen, E. G. Waterhouse, Benjamin Swain, Charles Pryor, O. H. P. Parker.

These gentlemen, immediately on receipt of the notice of removal, addressed to Wm. F. Johnston a note of reply, in which they state that they presume from circumstances that their dismissal is in consequence of their earnest and undisguised adherence to the principles of the Union party, but that they did not adopt those principles for the sake of obtaining office, nor will they desert them now for the sake of retaining office, and they assure both the President of the United States and the Collector of the Port (Mr. Johnston) that he has no official gift at his disposal that would induce them to swerve one hair's breadth from the principles of the great party which elected him, and through whose triumph they were appointed to office.

BRAVE DEFENDERS

GATHERING OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

By Platoons, by Companies, by Regiments.

From the East, From the West and all Around the Circle.

The Constitution and Flag Everywhere.

Immense Enthusiasm

THE BOYS ALL RIGHT.

Convention To-Day.

PRELIMINARY ACTION OF THE DELEGATIONS.

Arrival of Banks, Butler, Burnside, Geary, Logan.

CITY IN ARMS.

THE DEMONSTRATION TO-NIGHT.

GREAT SUCCESS.

The City Gaily Dressed.

Yesterday was a glorious day, and gloriously was it celebrated. The heavens beaming benignantly upon the "Boys in Blue," preserved their azure tint throughout. The preliminary preparations made for the reception of the true representatives of our National heroism were admirably arranged and proportionately successful. True, only the advance guard put in an appearance, yet they were welcomed with a warmth that is but a foretaste of the enthusiasm we may expect to-day.

Philadelphia, ever in the van, was the first to send her delegates to greet us. Then came Western Virginia, Indiana and far off Wisconsin. Soon after the *grand couriers* appeared from Long Island, several other most prominent civil militants having hastened on to give us warning of the crowd that was to follow them. Later in the evening—in point of fact near midnight—the Wisconsin representatives arrived, and with them at last as fast as the cars could be forced over the different connecting tracks that verge toward Pittsburgh, Ohio burst upon us with a regiment that counted its hundreds, and so the flood poured in up to and beyond the hour that we have to go to press.

Such demonstrations of enthusiasm as this celebration have called forth have never heretofore been equalled in the land. It is the voice of the men who have saved the country, and have the best right to regulate its Government, speaking in tinglet tones as are already ostracised party which has tried the experiment of paralyzing the grand national sentiment evoked, displayed and virtually settled by the war.

No one could mistake this for a gathering of "deserters, stragglers and hospital bummers." There was something about the look of the men who thronged to the Convention that satisfied the most casual observer that they were of those who were in the forefront of the fight, that they were those who had placed their lives upon the hazard of the die which should decide whether this was to be a land of slavery or freedom.

There were no officers looking for promotion among them; no privates with an eye on post-office clerkships. Patriotism was in every thought; the welfare of the country and that alone expressed in every face. With charity for all, with malice toward none, they met to protest against dishonorable and humiliating compromise.

Though this was but the first wave of the irresistible tide that will overwhelm us to-day its force and significance were tremendous. It served to show us what was coming and the drift of what the tamperers with our country's welfare may expect. Over was feeling so unanimous and pronounced. With one accord the countersign was given, "We Vote as we Shot!" The sentiment of magnanimity was universal; but it was not exactly the magnanimity that would bare the breast to a defeated enemy, relive him even from his chains, nay, and then trust to a forbearance it had been proved he had not the faculty of exercising.

All through the day the excitement kept on increasing throughout the whole city. It commenced early in the morning, and at present the wholecity ty noon, reached to fever heat in the evening, and was a wild delirium at an hour when Pittsburghers are usually in bed. Words will fail to convey what it will be before the noon goes down to night.

Arrival of Celebrities,

Each delegation that arrived at the station met with the heartiest kind of welcome. Carriages were bountifully provided, and bands of music cheered and enlivened the constantly repeated scene. We cannot give here a full list of all the distinguished visitors who honor us with their presence; but among the battle-tried and famous host were General Devins, of Massachusetts; Generals John Cochrane, Hawkins, Barlow, Shuler, and Cogswell, of New York; Generals Oliphant, Schmidt, Osborne, Loring, Hascall, Bodine, Dexter, and Holloway, and that valued staff officer Lieut. Col. Ripley. The night train brought us the most famous guests of all—Generals Geary, Butler and Banks, to each of whom an ovation, that must have flattered even them—used as they are to popular plaudits—was accorded.

The City Hall.

Never anybody came to Pittsburgh that did not admit Pittsburgh girls were the prettiest, handsomest and most fascinating of female beings that they ever beheld.

No verdict could be more correct, and any one present in the City Hall yesterday would have acknowledged the fact. Such concentrated grace and loveliness has rarely been gathered in one infatuating group of beauty.

It was not alone their faces. These, adorned by foreign tresses and imported *chignons* were fascinating enough for any ordinary amount of susceptibility; but there was a recklessness about the manner in which they treated certain mechanical inventions of an elevating tendency was aggravating in the last degree to behold. Nevertheless, there is not a soldier who will not love them for the labor they have expended in decorating the hall. What with evergreens and dahlias, and other flowers, they have made it one of the most attractive and delightful arcades of verdure and floral ornamentation that ever human eye rested on.

Still *they* were the loveliest flowers in the Eden that they made themselves.

The Evening Meeting.

A meeting was held at City Hall in the evening, which was originally intended to be only a meeting of committees and a caucus for future nominations; but the doors were open and the public streamed in. Nearly one-half the audience were delicious bellugs in the most ravishing of millinery devices, and the other half was composed of the boys who had been true to them and the country through the smoke and din of battle.

Without a dissenting voice, Colonel Rayne was required to occupy the chair. He said a few words, acknowledging the compliment, and then introduced Governor Cox, of Ohio.

It should be remembered that Governor Cox made a memorable record during the war, and that, at its close, he was in command of the Twenty-third Corps.

Governor Cox's Speech.

He said, we know perfectly well that the rebels did not keep faith with us during the war. Their treatment of our prisoners was enough to condemn them in the eyes of the civilized world. He would have them give good security for the future. He wanted guarantees for their good behavior. We ought not to let them come back until these had been secured. The war was not absolutely ended until the clash of principles which brought it about were fairly settled. We have a statesman who seems to have strangely deviated from the track on which we expected him to run. It was not Sumter, not the mere fighting that constituted the war. It was a great clash of principles. As Abraham Lincoln said, we must have the free principles of the North established throughout the whole country. We must insist upon the universality of the system of which free schools, free thought and free speech are the main characteristics. The Northern spirit must be made the ruling spirit of the land. If that were done, there would be little fear of the future. Once permeate the South with these ideas, and the whole nation would become homogeneous. The progress of the South would be more rapid and all so-called sections would assimilate. We can afford to trust the future when we know that we have a certain basis of hope. Without that all ideas of conciliation amount to nothing. The work had blood of the truest not to be spilled. The contest cannot be given up until that for which it was waged has been secured. In the controversy between Congress and the Executive only one result could be looked for. Popular institutions and the force of popular opinion must in the end prevail.

Governor Cox was enthusiastically and continually cheered.

When he retired calls were made for "Seward," "Conkling," "Barlow" and a number of other well known heroes; but none of them appearing, General Pearson was prevailed upon to make a few remarks.

He was followed by Colonel Rayne, General Hamilton and others, during whose speechifying he received a liberal share of applause.

The assemblage dispersed with cheers for every prominent man and principle associated with the cause they had at heart.

Address of the Mayor to the "Boys in Blue."

In accordance with a resolution of Councils, noticed elsewhere, we publish the following address issued by Mayor M'Carthy last night:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, September 24, 1866. }

TO THE BOYS IN BLUE:—The pleasant duty has been assigned to me, by a joint resolution of the City Councils, to welcome you to the city of Pittsburgh. Words can but feebly express the gratitude the patriotic citizens of our city feel for your noble deeds, as well as for your dead comrades whose bones lay scattered on many a battlefield from Penn to Maine to the Rio Grande. Your presence at this time among us shows that while you have laid aside the musket and the sword, it will not be taken up the same gauge of battle in the more peaceful form of ballot box. As soldiers of the Republic who have served death in the form in defense of the nation's life I welcome you to the city of Pittsburgh, and tender the assurance that every right of hospitality will be extended to you with an open hand.

JAMES M'CARTHY, Mayor.

The Wigwam.

Notwithstanding the absurd rumors current yesterday concerning the insecurity of the Wigwam, it may be confidently stated that it is as secure a temporary building as ever was erected. It has been thoroughly and carefully tested in every possible way, and will hold with perfect security the largest crowd that can be crammed into it; though, if the weather is pleasant to-day, as we can scarcely doubt it will be, there will be no need to crowd it. The "Boys in Blue" will come together beneath the sky that reflects the color of their uniform.

Probable Organization.

It is most likely that General Burnside or General Schenck will be temporary chairman of the Convention; while it is almost certain that General John A. Logan will be permanent President. General Logan is the truest exponent of Western military and political sentiment that could be selected for the position.

Harmonious Congregation.

Among other pleasant incidents of the evening, were a number of complimentary serenades performed by Schwab's splendid band from Philadelphia. They rallied their friends and guests to Mayor M'Carthy and were kindly and appropriately thanked. Afterward they discoursed sweet strains before the office of the Commercial, delighting the inmates thereof with divers popular airs, among which "Yankee Doodle" was conspicuous. The band is an exceedingly fine one, and a welcome to the visitors from the banks of the Schuylkill whence it comes.

MEETING OF COMMITTEES.

The Resident Committee and Allegheny County "Boys in Blue" Executive Committee, held an adjourned joint meeting yesterday morning at City Hall. General James S. Negley occupied the chair, and Lieut. Col. Ripley was the Secretary, John N. Hazlett officiated.

On motion of General A. L. Pearson, Colonel J. M. Schooley was made a member of the Resident Committee.

Police Arrangements.

Dr. E. S. Tomlinson, from the Committee on Police, reported that the following had been appointed all the police necessary at the Wigwam and that Mayor M'Carthy had promised to provide thirty more, if required. Sunday and a sufficient number for City Hall during the Convention.

Recognition of Services.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Colonel W. A. Robinson, Colonel T. M. Bayne and Sergeant John H. Kerr were appointed to prepare a suitable recognition of the services of the patriotic ladies who attended the City Hall.

Programme Cards.

The Committee on Printing reported that he had contracted for one thousand cards containthe programme for the night.

Miscellaneous.

The Committee on Carriages and Horses reported that they had hired all the horses and carriages necessary.

Major Wm. Moorhead, from the Committee on Accommodation of delegates, reported progress.

On motion of General A. L. Pearson, a committee of five, consisting of the following, was added to the Committee on Accommodation of Delegates: General Chas. Barnes, Colonel J. M. Schooley, Colonel Jacob Ammon, Major W. N. Irwin and Captain R. F. Jennings.

Accommodations for the Press.

Capt. Samuel Harper moved that additional facilities be made for the accommodation of reporters of the press, in City Hall, by erecting a platform over the entrances to the stage, which is under desks, and also to have a railing placed beside the reporters' desk in front of the stage. Adopted.

National Executive Committee.

On motion of Sergeant Joseph H. Gray, the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C., were assigned to a prominent position in the grand demonstration to-night.

Flags and Portraits.

On motion, a voted thanks was tendered to Mrs. W. D. Smith, for the use of four silk flags for the decoration of City Hall.

Dr. E. S. Umbstaetter stated that J. B. McFadden, Esq., had kindly donated for use of fine portraits of Gens. U. S. Grant and Alex. Hays. On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McFadden.

On motion, Capt. E. A. Montooth was added to the Committee on Flags.

On motion, the Committee on Flags were ordered to loan a flag to the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Home, by request.

To the Loyal Ladies.

The Committee appointed to procure a suitable testimonial as a recognition of the services of loyal ladies, reported the following, which was adopted:

"The loyal ladies of the United States—they gave their hearts' richest jewels, prayers, and united purposes for the country during the war, and do not desert it now."

Delegate Tickets.

The Secretary was ordered to have twenty-five hundred delegate tickets printed immediately.

Thanks to the Ladies.

On motion of General James S. Negley (Captain Harper in the Chair) the thanks of the Committe were tendered to the loyal ladies engaged in decorating City Hall, for their most valuable services.

Soldiers of Marshall County, Ind.

The following indorsement of the call for the Convention, signed by the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Marshall County, Indiana, was received:

"We, the undersigned soldiers of Marshall county, Indiana, freely and full indorse the call made for the Soldiers' Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th inst.

"And we firmly believe the Restoration Policy proposed by Congress to be correct in and God, and we are now and forever opposed to any Southern State being allowed Representation in Congress until they shall have adopted the Constitutional Amendment as proposed by Congress."

(Signed by over three hundred soldiers and sailors.)

To which was appended:

"Friends: I herewith send you a few names taken during two days. We will elect Hon. Schuyler Colfax by three thousand majority. Say God bless him and every soldier in the Republican ranks.

"Yours, O. H. P. BAILEY,
"P. M., but no B. and B."

The Pavilion Tent.

Captain W. R. Ford reported that he had made the arrangements for the erection of the pavilion tent on the Allegheny Commons, for the accommodation of delegates.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

A dispatch was received from H. C. Kingsbury, of Toledo, Ohio, stating that fifteen delegates would arrive to-day.

A dispatch was read from Wm. H. Schuster, Secretary for Governor Morton, stating that there would be a good delegation from Indiana.

A dispatch was received from Steubenville, Ohio, stating that Governor Cox was on his way to Pittsburgh.

A dispatch was received from L. Sargent, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, stating that a delegation of twenty-five soldiers, composing the Perkett Club of that place, would arrive in Pittsburgh, this evening, at ten o'clock, by way of the Steubenville Railroad.

Communications.

Communications were read from Col. J. A. P. Allen, of New Bedford, Mass., Major General Charles G. Loring, Jr., C. C. Houghton, Charles F. Morgan, Edwin C. Carpenter and Charles A. Fiske, of Boston, Mass., notifying the Committee of their election as delegates to the Convention.

A communication from Lieut. E. A. Douglas, indorsing the call.

The following communications were read and ordered to be filed:

From Bellefontaine, Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO, September, 21, 1866.

General James S. Negley, or Chairman of Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

GENERAL:—Please place my name upon the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention at Pittsburgh.

This is a time when every soldier should place himself upon record, and hasten to enroll himself, not simply with parties but with principles. I regret exceedingly that the name of my old General, George Crook, should have been unfortunately associated with the Johnsonites, but I am satisfied that there is still a mistake about it, and the General will yet place himself right. Our country (again) sent into the field about two thousand soldiers, and I think there are but twelve five competrods who voted for Lincoln. We will stand firm and make a good record in October.

The policy of Congress and the amendments is our doctrine.

Yours very truly,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Late Brt. Brig. Gen. of Volunteers,
Adjt. Gen'l. Dept. West Virginia, and Chief of Staff to Maj. Gen. Crook.

Representative Delegate of California and Nevada.

BOSTON, September 21, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have been designated as the Representative of the States of California and Nevada to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh on the 25th inst.

As I shall simply wait passing the time at Boston, I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN CONRAD,
Late Brig Gen. U. S. Volunteers.

To Maj. Gen. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Committee then adjourned.

True to his Principles.

Brevet Brigadier General Robert L. Bodine, who commanded the Pennsylvania troops at Cape Town, tendered him by President Johnson, as a bribe to desert the Union Republican party, and join his fortunes for the copper-Johnson army, edin the city yesterday morning with the Boys in Blue from the City of Brotherly Love.

New York Delegation at Large.

The following are the representatives at large from New York: Major General Meade, Major General C. Fremont, Maj. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Lieut. Adjt. Edward B. Lansing, Gen. John Cochrane, Col. J. B. McKean, Paymaster A. H. Bilding, Lieut. Col. Gerard Beekman, Major Gen. Wool, Colonel Cod, Colonel John H. Downing, Gen. Theodore B. Gates, Gen. Joseph H. Carr, Gen. S. Batchelor, Gen. Charles Hamilton, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Gen. J. R. Murray, Gen. Wm. M. Gregg, Gen. Hiram Berdan, Gen. Max Weber, Gen. Sharpe, Capt. R. O. Tyes, Gen George M. Love, Gen. Henry Van Arnum.

The New York delegation will meet for consultation at the Firemen's Association Room, second story Market building, opposite City Hall, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Maryland Delegation.

At one o'clock yesterday, the Maryland delegation arrived, composed of the following officers and men: Major General Andrew Bennison, Brigadier General John Woolley, Brigadier General H. Lining Stockbridge, Brigadier General Jos. Tarring, Colonel William Louis Sebley, Colonel H. Adison, Colonel C. J. Brown, Captain W. H. Taylor, Major J. F. Carter, Capt. C. P. Stott, Colonel J. C. Rizer, and others, consisting of 50 men, were received at the Hall, and escorted to the St. Charles Hotel. Major General Bennison, on behalf of the delegation in the morning. The headquarters of the Marylanders is at the St. Charles hotel.

Indiana Delegation.

The Indiana Delegation held a meeting at the Monongahela House last evening. General Hascall in the Chair, Col. Schlater Secretary. After some business not strictly public, the meeting adjourned to meet this morning at the same place, at eight o'clock. After which, the following song was sung with all the honors and great applause:

RALLYING SONG OF THE "GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC."

BY C. C. M. IN INDIANA.

I.

There's a mighty army gathering from out the East and West,
And the gallant boys are shouting, "We fight for the oppressed."
Chorus—Glory, glory, Hallelujah, &c.

II.

They rally one by one, from the mountain
Where the woods and rocks are whistling with the breeze,
They come with fiery victories to battle once more
As they go marching on!

III.

From the grave fields of battle, from the mountain
Where the woods and rocks are whistling with the breeze,
They come with fiery victories to battle once more
As they go marching on!

IV.

They have sworn upon the altar of their country and their God,
By the spirit of the gallant dead who sleep beneath the sod,
That never shall sever low again beneath the oppressor's rod
As they go marching on!

V.

They have sworn, with hand uplifted, upon the bended knee,
They never will ground their arms again 'till all mankind is free,
And every tongue once manacled shall shout for liberty,
As they go marching on!

VI.

The glorious hour is coming, the day is drawing nigh,
When the Union Army, the gallant, brave and free,
And "Universal freedom" shall be echoed thro' the sky
As we go marching on!

VII.

Then join the Union Army, the gallant, brave and free,
The young and old, the veteran, and thus your motto be,
"The land we love is Freedom's land—the land of Liberty,"
As we go marching on!

Accommodations.

The steamer Kenilworth, said to have all the others not loading, now lying at the Monongahela wharf, have been secured for sleeping apartments for the soldiers and sailors who may not be able to obtain accommodations elsewhere. They will find their quarters as comfortable as any to be found on shore.

Iowa.

Messrs. C. L. Matthies and F. M. Drake, of the Iowa delegation, arrived yesterday evening.

Missouri.

A delegation of twenty-five soldiers from Missouri, arrived yesterday evening.

Kansas

Also sends a delegation of some twenty soldiers' who arrived last evening.

Massachusetts Delegation.

The Massachusetts delegation will meet this morning at the Monongahela House, Generals Butler, Banks, Devers, Sargent, Osborne, and Ingwell, and Lieutenant Governor Talbot, and other notable Bay State officers will be present.

Attention! New Jersey Delegation!

The New Jersey delegates will meet in the Select Council Chamber, this morning, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.

A Suggestion to Delegates.

It is desired that all the delegates in attendance at the Convention should furnish to the Secretaries, during the session, their postoffice address.

INFORMAL MEETING.

National Executive Committee and Resident Committee.

An informal joint meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Resident Committee, of Pittsburgh, and the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., was held last evening in the parlors of the City Hall, Dismond. On motion a Major Hall, of the National Committee, Major James S. Negley, of the Resident Committee was called to the chair, and Capt. Norman M. Smith appointed Secretary.

Owing to the informal nature meeting which was being held in the Hall, the committees adjourned over to the Water Committee's room, in Market Hall.

On motion of Capt. John G. MacConnell, a committee of four, consisting of two members of each committee, was appointed to see that the gallery in City Hall be reserved exclusively for the ladies and gentlemen who have been posing the choir: Gen. A. L. Pearson, Capt. Jno. P. MacConnell, Capt. Samuel Harper and Sergeant John H. Kerr.

Major Hall offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegations from each State be requested to appoint two Vice Presidents, two secretaries and two delegates as a Committee on Resolutions, the names of the persons so appointed to be handed to the Permanent Chairman of the Committee.

Resolved, That the delegations from each State be requested to appoint a Chairman of their delegation from each State and Territory.

Resolved, That the District of Columbia be entitled to two vice presidents as many of the States.

General Negley read a telegraphic dispatch from General E. S. Greely, of New York, stating that twenty members of the Connecticut delegation would be here New York at eight o'clock last evening.

On motion of General John Cochrane, of New York, it was resolved that the Convention would meet at TWELVE M. to-day.

On motion of General Cogswell, of Massachusetts, the meeting adjourned, with a resolution that all the States represented at the meeting last night meet in the hall of the Firemen's Association, in the Market Building this morning, at half-past nine o'clock, to make arrangements for the temporary organization of the Convention, representatives from thirteen States or Territories to constitute a quorum.

The Press.

The following representatives of the press arrived yesterday: W. S. Scott, *Times*, Cincinnati; Clayton McMichael, *North American*, Philadelphia; J. Mefaughlin, *Tribune*, New York; J. Tooley and J. McClenahan, *Herald*, New York; H. J. Hinton, *Chronicle*, Washington City; W. A. Impett, *Record*, Connersville, Pa.; John L. Davenport, *Post*, Detroit; Jno. O. Barclay, *Herald*, Kokomo, Indiana; John Q. Tilson, *Journal*, Indiana; J. C. Sage, *Herald*, Cleveland.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Arrival of Generals Butler, Geary, Cameron and Sprague—Speeches at City Hall Last Night.

The Committee of Reception proceeded to the Union Depot, at eleven o'clock last night, for the purpose of conducting the Massachusetts delegation to City Hall. The train arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, having on board General Butler, General Geary, General Cameron and Governor Sprague. The distinguished gentlemen were escorted to carriages and conveyed to City Hall, accompanied by Mayor M'Carthy and others, were an enthusiastic crowd of soldiers and citizens were waiting. Upon their appearance they were received by deafening cheers, and ascended the stage.

Speech of General Butler.

General Benjamin F. Butler was introduced by General Pearson, amid a storm of cheers, and responded as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA: How much this spontaneous, too kind greeting, moves my heart with emotion, cannot be told with words. I accept it, and appreciate it as an honor to the cause in which we are engaged. While feeling it myself an honor, I ask you to transfer it to one more worthy. Not for me or for the general officers are due the preservation of our country, but the private soldier who served in the ranks of our army, deserving the rewards, honors and gratitude of his country beyond all others. Loud cheers. Our enemies predicted that as soon as the war ended with millions of men in arms, this Government would change from a government of laws to a despotism. There is one man prominent in this country, who had this idea in his mind, but who has lately had it take out of him. Laughter and cheers. Some ask what stand would our army take in case of a threatening attitude by foreign nations. The army of the United States is around us in every harbor, town, county and city, and what part such an army would take in any threatening contest is known by every veterans. I cannot discuss the political issues at this late hour of the night, and I therefore beg you to excuse me.

The General here retired amid a storm of applause.

Speech of General Geary.

Major General John W. Geary was then introduced by Gen. A. L. Pearson, and responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In arriving in old Pittsburgh at this late hour of the night, I hardly expected this enthusiastic greeting. Now, as on my previous visit to Pittsburgh, I find its citizens always ready to receive the soldiers who have been in the capacity of a soldier. I ever found its citizens ready to greet me, and I can refer back as far as Mexico, and I find among the faces of some of those who were following the fortunes of the stars and stripes. I am delighted to see my fellow soldiers ready to enter the field once as they were in bell. We would have to go to Mexico again, and so will be the victory in 1866. Cheers. I have traveled through nearly every portion of Pennsylvania, and finding the same soldiers in the field, and finding the assemblage for their affections, I am delighted.

Other Speeches.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio was next introduced, and delivered a short but effective speech, denouncing the coffee and policy of Andrew Johnson in strong terms.

Gen. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was introduced as the Secretary of War under the lamented Lincoln. He replied briefly, denouncing President Johnson, and guaranteeing Pennsylvania to give a large majority for the Union.

Hon. Wm. Sprague, Governor of Rhode Island, was the next speaker. He said that he had just come to be present with the boys in Blue from Rhode Island, who had fought and acquired reputation in the field, and who have come home to help fight the battle of peace and to preserve the glorious Union.

General Logan, the commander of the celebrated Hawkins' Zouaves, of New York, was called upon, and responded in a few pertinent remarks. He said he was ready to go back to the fighting out a new war, and would fight it out on the line of the Union if it took him forty minutes.

Senator Ross, of Kansas, a former soldier, then addressed appropriate remarks on the issues of the day.

At the conclusion of the Senator's remarks at a quarter past twelve o'clock, the assemblage was dismissed.

STATE DELEGATE MEETINGS

This Morning.

The Pennsylvania State delegation will meet this morning at nine o'clock, in the Council Chamber, Market building.

The Maine delegation will meet this morning at eight o'clock, in the Street Committee's room, Market building.

The Connecticut men will meet at the Monongahela House at eight o'clock.

The Rhode Islanders will meet in the District Court Room, Court House, at eight o'clock.

The New York delegation will meet at the Firemen's Association Building, at eight o'clock.

The Massachusetts delegation will meet at eight o'clock, No. 5 Monongahela House.

The Michigan delegation will meet at No. 10, Monongahela House at eight o'clock.

The Ohio delegation will meet at the Monongahela House at eight o'clock.

The New Hampshire delegation will meet at the Monongahela House at eight o'clock.

Michigan Delegation.

The delegation from Michigan will assemble this morning at the wharf between Wood and Market streets, on the Allegheny wharf.

The Allegheny county, Pa., delegation are requested to meet at the Exchange Hotel, Wood street, this morning.

At the Monongahela House.

About half-past eleven o'clock a large number of delegates congregated in the Monongahela House for the purpose of paying their respects to our distinguished visitors. Judge Shannon, in response to calls, marshaled the crowd into single file, and the line moved by several admiring persons. Loud calls were then made for Governor Cox, who, in response to his appearance was received with repeated cheers. The Governor then stated that he was not prepared to make a speech, but thanked those present for the kind manner in which they had received him and the boys in Blue and placed him in his present position, and he was satisfied to trust his fate in their hands. Governor Cox was followed by Senator Simon Cameron, Gen. Slaton, of Massachusetts, Gen. Neale, of Ohio, Gen. Cunningham, of Indiana, and Gen. Ashley, of Ohio, all of whom, as they appeared, sang several songs. The gathering was very pleasant, and enlivened by the singing, with cheers for Gen. Geary.

City Council.

A stated meeting of the Select and Common Council was held last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. Shipton offered a resolution changing the place of holding elections in the Tenth Ward from the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, to the house of Messrs. Addy & Wilson, on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. McAuley (

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

WELCOME OLD FRIENDS.

These are not strangers who are coming by hundreds and by thousands to our city. We have been familiar with their names and their deeds for five years and a half. In the weary march and on the bloody battle field, and in the sorrowful hospital and in the horrid prison they have acted and suffered for us. They have not only maintained the Union and the flag, against treason and rebellion, but they have defended our homes against an invading foe. In a word, wherever armed and organized rebellion was found, there men, now in our city, fought it out on that line, till rebellion was crushed to atoms.

And what do they here? At the call of their country, they come to attest their unchanged position on the unchanged question of the Union, to show their old devotion to the old cause. As they rallied in 1861 for an *undivided* Union, so do they now for a *perfect* and *permanent* Union. The same men who were then in uniform and in arms, we here recognize in the peaceful garb of citizens, determinately fixed on resisting treachery and disunion wherever they exist in organized form. Believing them to be thus visible in the political party that has been formed by a coalition of rebels, peace-at-any-price-Democrats, and a few ready-to-help Republicans, these soldier citizens have rallied to preserve the fruits of their many former conflicts, and to save the country from threatened usurpation and detriment. This is one of the grand, peaceful counell-meetings of the men who are as intelligent and patriotic to discriminate and decide in politics as they have proved themselves brave to fight and able to conquer in war.

This patriotic city greets them with a hearty welcome.

WHAT THEN?

Admitting, for argument's sake, the success of the President's policy, it becomes a serious question to ask, what then? It is but fair to admit that the President has required the rebellious States to act upon matters of concession before declaring them entitled to representation in Congress, but the manner in which these concessions have been made provokes the conviction that they were not made in good faith, or in the spirit of determination that they shall be perpetual. For instance, those States were required to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, which requirement was acceded to in some cases under protest, in all reluctantly. What security have we that this constitutional enactment will be observed in good faith by those who assented to it against their will and under protest? None whatever.

Already the subject has been discussed in the South. Chief Justice RUFFIN, of North Carolina, has made a bold recognition, and declared that the assent having been given under duress and compulsion, is not binding upon the people.

Although the subject has not yet received the general attention of the Southern people, yet there is no doubt that Judge RUFFIN's views are the reflex of the sentiments of the people whom we subjugated by arms. Now granting that the President's policy prevails and we restore the South without any additional security, how will the matter stand? The darling idea of the South since the days of the arch nullifier CALHOUN, has been the right of the States to nullify any action of the General Government which they may not approve. That idea is still and the still more dangerous one of secession, have not yet been abandoned in the South; but are the topics of almost every day discussion there as living issues. With these facts clearly established, it is within the range of reason to anticipate that, when the Southern States are again represented in Congress, these people will adopt and urge the views of Judge RUFFIN, and declare that slavery still exists. And this will be one of the former rights to which the President seeks to restore the South.

Again: The President demanded, and in some of the rebellious States, but not all, secured with the same reluctance the repudiation of the rebel debt, by the introduction of an amendment into the various State Constitutions. Grant the success of the President's policy, and the rebel States will be at liberty without let or hindrance to repeal the amendment and declare that infamous debt sacred and binding upon the people. And thus we would see the fruits of our victory over treason entirely destroyed. History would then show that we had only demonstrated the superior physical power of the North over the South, and nothing more.

But it may be said that we have overlooked the honor of the Southern people, and that as they have pledged that to us, we cast insult upon them by intimating that they would violate their plighted honor. We have the lamentable truth before us that the Southern people had not only pledged their honor but had sworn sacred oaths to protect and defend the Constitution and laws, and that they violated them all and went into rebellion. We have the terrible memories of Andersonville, Salisbury, Belle Isle and other places where they starved and tortured true and loyal men in a manner that would disgrace the most barbarous nation upon earth. It is idle to talk this to a people who sacrificed and suffered so much during the war as the loyal people of the North—about Southern honor—we have had too much of it already. But if Southern honor is true, and the late rebels have promised in good faith, why, in the language of the President when he was true to the country, should they hesitate to give us security that will last for all time? We are restoring the country not only for ourselves but for our posterity, and while we might be satisfied for our time with the mere pledge of honor, yet we owe it to posterity that we should protect it against the recurrence of Southern rebellion. We should at least exercise the same prudence that the man of business does in lending his money. He does not trust to the honor alone of the borrower, nor does the borrower ask him to do so. Security is given and received so that nothing in the future can impair the rights of the parties. Pile all the gold in the country in one mass and its value can be estimated; but the worth of our blessed Union is beyond estimate. If the prudent man demands security for his money, how much more should we, as a loyal people, insist upon such security as shall place the nation beyond a recurrence of the fearful civil strife through which we have just triumphantly passed.

"STAY AWAY."

Yes, that is the old counsel of the motherly old Democracy, when soldiers are gathering. We haven't heard it for a long time—never since the war ended, till the old soldiers began to assemble in Pittsburgh. When brave men, in the days of the country's peril, thought of going to the war, this sort of Democrats quietly said to them "stay away." With a little variation to suit those who were subject to an impending draft, the same counsel was said to them, "go away." And the lesson sedulously inculcated on cowards and skulkers in the army was "*Run away.*" The several terms of advice all spring from the same spirit. At present it shows a case of "the ruling passion strong in death."

Stay away! That is funny. It reminds one of the ancient fable, of the fly politely proposing to an ox to remove from his horn if he felt the weight any way inconvenient, and the ox as politely signifying that he was not aware of the presence of the fly on his horn. And yet though their number is inconsiderable to whom this advice has been addressed, we hope they will all follow it. The stay-aways and go-aways and run-aways are not the sort of soldiers that belong to this Convention.

THE NEW SHUFFLE AT WASHINGTON.

Our Washington letter to-day—from a thoroughly intelligent source—will attract attention, for the statements it makes, and the new shuffle it foreshadows at the seat of Government.

THROW OUT THE FLAGS.

Citizens are requested to display their flags during the continuance of the Convention. It should be remembered that but for the brave Boys in Blue, there would be no flag—with no stripe erased, no star dimmed—nothing but a thing that would signal the downfall of the Republic. Then make glad the hearts of those defenders by displaying the Stars and Stripes everywhere.

GOOD ADVICE WITH A BAD GRACE.

In the conclusion of an article full of unsound views, and indicative of bad temper and notions, the Richmond *Enquirer* gives its readers in the South a piece of exultant advice. Had the *Enquirer* acted, or did it now act on its own counsel, with any semblance of sincerity, the condition and prospects of reconstruction would be in a much better shape than they now are.

"Let us address ourselves to such duties as are open to us. Let us devote our energies to the development and development of our material interests, to the building up of our waste places, to the repair of our fortunes, the re-establishment of our prosperity, and the increase of our strength. And here is one thing which we must carefully avoid: We must shun all sectional issue,—issues on which the North can be inflamed and excited and united against us—the North against the South. We have no occasion to talk much upon politics. Our position is too obvious, and too well known to require it. The North which put down our views and theirs with the strong arm, seem not to agree upon or understand their own. The present commotion is theirs. It is a contest among the conquerors, in which we can do little but look on. Let us devote our energies to our material interests, until the drama shall contain a part for us."

It will be seen in this extract, and it more fully appears in the entire article, that the lingering idea of a divided and conflicting North is the basis on which the hopes of the South are still fondly built. We should suppose that the history of the past might have driven that illusion from the Southern mind. At the approach of every election since 1860, they have predicted and expected the realization of that foolish fancy. The dream of a divided North led them to the first fatal act of rebellion. It drew them into Maryland in the autumn of 1862. In anticipation of the spread of the New York riots, they ventured again into Pennsylvania in 1863, and a second time in the same year they set their faces Northward just before the fall elections, when, hearing the result, they fled in dismay back to the South side of the Rappahannock.

But although the motive and temper prompting the advice may be of a sinister character, the advice itself is good, and it would be well if the Southern people would follow it. While their politics are what they are, the less talk they indulge in on the subject the better, and sectional issues may well be avoided by them, more because of their unhappy influence on themselves than for any repellant or nullifying power they exert on us. Their true mission lies in attending to their material interests, in industry, enterprise and economy, in promoting popular education, in repairing the damages done by the war, and in cultivating the arts and feelings of peace. And this process of recuperation should be pursued not with the vengeful purpose of employing the renewed strength in repeating the old crime and blunder of rebellion, but with design to live in peace and unity with their fellow citizens, maintaining and obeying law, respected and beloved as members of a great and prosperous commonwealth. The advice of the *Enquirer* is good. A conduct conformable to it will ensure better results than those which, we fear, presented themselves to the imagination of the adviser in giving it. The people of Virginia will not readily again, we apprehend, be led, by their crazy and ambitious politicians, to sacrifice peace and prosperity for criminal war and wide spread desolation. And the sooner they restore their fields to fruitfulness and reinstate kindly feelings in their bosoms, the better it will be.

CAN'T GIVE IT UP.

The Richmond papers are in distress about the loss of slavery. "The slaves of the planter," says the *Times*, "were his labor and his capital, and both were annihilated by the same stroke of adverse fortune." "Again," it says, "the destruction of farmer's capital and *disease in the present labor system* explain all this phenomena of suffering," and still further, "*our entire labor system carefully adjusted and built up for centuries, has been swept away, as it were, in a day.*" And at last after these complaints and lamentations, in repeating which we have used but the same italics that the *times* does, it gives a gloomy glance at the future, as follows:

"The great fact will yet stare the world appallingly in the face. That there is no system and no labor which can give commerce its great staples like that which our forefathers founded, and which we have wantonly and fatally with fanaticism severed the arteries of our prosperity and cut the jugular vein of natural wealth. When we see to redeem their errors, the authorities of our and the nation's calamities will repent in sackcloth and ashes."

This is not complimentary, as we view matters, to the judgment of posterity, nor does it any better accord with our ideas of the comparative value of free and slave labor. The prejudice "built up for centuries" in the Southern mind still casts up its dark shadow on the judgment of the *Times*. If the Southern landholders will receive wise and friendly counsels, they will, instead of aggravating their troubles by useless regrets and worse than useless criminations, employ the laborers that emancipation has neither diminished nor removed, and pay them honestly for the labor they perform. The *Times* piteously declares that "there are many too old to adapt themselves to the change," but we apprehend that it is not advanced age so much as prejudice and insane pride that prevents their adaptation to the simple method of paying in wages for what they receive in labor—the method that common justice and honesty suggest, and that all the rest of the civilized world pursue.

JOHN BURNS OF GETTYSBURG.

We had a visit paid us yesterday by "Old JOHN BURNS," familiarly known as the hero of Gettysburg. He comes here as one of the "Boys in Blue," and an old one he is, being now upwards of three score and ten. At the battle of Gettysburg, old JOHN'S house stood in the middle of the fight, and of all the people living there, he was the only one who shouldered a gun on the approach of the enemy, and as a citizen of the place fought bravely for his home until wounded. Congress was furnished with proof of the noble stand he took in that fight, and provided a pension for him for life. He yet looks hale and hearty for one so advanced in life. He believes in the doctrine that having fought the enemy with bullets when they attacked his home, it is his duty now to help put them down when they threaten a second time through an accidental President. Long live JOHN BURNS!

THE JOHNSON organs have raised the cry that the "Radicals" will not rest content with the guarantees of the amendments. Try them and see. One thing is certain, if the terms now held out are rejected, it will be a long time before the Southern States will have easier ones offered to them. The Good Book is very full on the dangers of sinning till the day of grace goes by.

DELEGATES who arrived in the city yesterday, very generally reported having left the Constitution at a great many places along the route, besides distributing a large number of flags with ever so many stars "cut into them." As for swinging around the circle, they say nearly everybody was doing it, bringing up every time on the Constitutional Amendment.

EXECUTIVE VENGEANCE.

The President indulged in a piece of petty vengeance yesterday, by removing L. Edwin Dudley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Union," in Washington, from the office he held in one of the Departments. His offense was leaving for a few days to attend the Pittsburgh Convention. We believe Mr. DUDLEY was among the small company who applied for leave of absence, offering to abate their regular pay meantime, but were refused. He has for many weeks been engaged in working up the preliminary arrangements for the great Convention, and no decent man would have interposed his objection to his being present. But the President, nevertheless, removed him, as quickly as a rebel would have shot him any time during the war, throughout which he fought most gallantly. He entered a private, and came out with honors. The "Boys in Blue" will remember him and ANDREW JOHNSON too.

For a review of the Dry Goods market see third page.

PERSONAL.

—In his "White House Sketches," Mr. W. O. Stoddard, speaking of the instances of great pressure brought to bear on Mr. Lincoln, says: "The next great pressure to pass over the minor cases, of men who turned little screws with a very short crank—was brought to bear for the removal of General Cameron, the Secretary of War. It was something tremendous, and the flood of execrations and charges would have turned a grist-mill. Secretary Cameron was removed, but his personal reputation carefully guarded. Mr. Lincoln did not lose confidence in the ability, honesty or patriotism of Mr. Cameron, but wisely deemed it best for the service that the post of Secretary of War at such a time should be filled by a man possessing the popular confidence. The opposition to Secretary Stanton which afterward arose, was of a different nature and under different circumstances, and never was of a character to seriously interfere with the usefulness of our 'great War Minister.' With the resignation of Mr. Cameron and the appointment of Mr. Stanton, the first scene in the great tragedy may be said to have ended. The changes were gradual, but the old order of things passed away, and we passed from a peaceful into a military people, to whom the army was all in all."

—During the fete of the 15th August, in Paris, an Italian girl, poorly clothed, but of prepossessing appearance, stopped before the Cafe Riche, and endeavored to excite the generosity of the loungers by singing airs from the Italian opera, in a sweet contralto voice and to her own guitar accompaniment. Among the frequenters of the Cafe, who thus heard her, were Nanlin, Verger, Amodio, and several other artists, who, after largely rewarding the improvised cantatrice, took her name and address, and have organized the raising of a fund to send the girl to school and provide her with a musical education. One of these days we may have a fine artist thus furnished by the above-mentioned warm-hearted members of the lyric profession.

—At the banquet given in Moscow to the American Embassy, Mr. Katkoff spoke feelingly of the memory of the late President Lincoln, and closed by saying: After having given utterance to our mournful feelings in commemoration of Lincoln, I propose to you, gentlemen, another toast in which you will join me—to the health of his widow and two sons, and the prosperity of all the inhabitants of the town of Springfield, where he grew and was brought up in our time the great glory, the glory of America and all mankind, of the old and the new world.

—Franz Pulszky, the Hungarian patriot, who was recently pardoned by the Emperor of Austria, and returns to his home at Pesth to reside, was Governor Kossuth's Secretary of state during the revolution of 1848. Pulszky and his wife traveled through the United States with Kossuth, and distinguished himself by the very able speeches he delivered in some of our principal cities. Madam Pulszky frequently assisted Kossuth in the preparation of some of his famous speeches—he walking the floor and dictating, while she wrote in English with great rapidity.

—At the Hoffman meeting in New York, a firework transparency represented Mr. Johnson, in a blue coat with brass buttons, clasped between two gaily adorned females, typifying the North and South. It was remarked that Andy manifested a decided leaning toward the inflammable young lady who figures as the South.

—A London letter by the last steamer says: You have got two sittings to your bow in the successful picking up of the late Lucette cause. You are going to have a visit from our Queen of comedy actresses, Miss Amy Sedgwick, which will be a happy thing for all who will have the good fortune to see her. No actress in England is more admired and beloved. She is a favorite of the Queen and royal family, and everybody's favorite beside. Carlotta Patti is Queen of the concert singers, and crowds Covent Garden nightly.

—Concerning General Grant's position a correspondent of the Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* writes: "I hear that Grant is profoundly disgusted with both Johnson and Seward. The latter has just left for home, and the General ever since the adjournment of Congress, trying to seduce him from his faith as he professed it to Illinois Washburne last July. Now Seward is a better diplomatist than he is a speechmaker, and he may have confused the simple mind of the hero. But come what may, Grant will never forget the generous kindness of the Radical Congress to him. They have made offices for him to fill, and Trumbull and Washburne stood by him in his darkest days when almost everybody but them and Lincoln was against him."

—Mr. Greeley, in his second volume, gives to General Hunter the honor of being the "first to direct the organization of colored men as soldiers," and that "this current of events soon carried Gen. Butler along with it."

—Speaking of the French Emperor, a Paris letter says: Louis Napoleon has been a very hard worked man for the late past months, and, doubtless, a somewhat disappointed one; several of his little plans have failed of success, his "little game" has not left all the tricks in it, and, but at least he has lost his ruppee, his partners. If he has failed it is not from bad pay on his part. He disproves "adhesions" of the prostrate gland by riding out horseback, as he disproves softening of the brain by writing hard and well, day in and out, as Prime Minister. He is about to rise from his table at St. Cloud and will probably get off in a short time for a little rest at Biarritz, whither his good wine and little boy went lately.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A St. Joseph dispatch, speaking of the grasshopper plague, says: The advance of the myriad swarms of grasshoppers now making their way eastward from the Plains reached here to-day. In looking at them through the glancing rays of the sun they appeared like countless snowflakes, some are ranging high as if destined for a long flight, while vast numbers are tending downward and lighting upon the ground.

The Nebraska City *News* states that there is more corn, wheat and cattle raised in Nebraska, in proportion to its population, than in any State in the Union. It says that Otoe county alone has a surplus of wheat amounting to 250,000 bushels, and has sold 3,000 head of beef cattle in market since the first of July.

A letter by the last steamer says: The Pope, as a temporal sovereign over any considerable State, will shortly cease to exist. Within a few weeks, the last French soldier will withdraw from the paternal territories. There is no power that will take up the Pope's battle, if he persists in holding to his title deeds, not even Spain, which would give him its arm gladly; so, indeed, would bankrupt Austria or France.

The Montreal *Herald* renews the complaint about the silver nuisance, as follows: "Let any of our readers visit the lower provinces, and they will find that people perhaps of a broker's who buys silver to export, they cannot get rid of the American quarter dollars which they have in their pockets at a higher rate than 20 cents. Even in our own province we understand that at Toronto the quarter dollar is current only at 23 or 24 cents."

The Secretary of the Treasury has not accepted the resignation of Mr. Chandler. Mr. McCulloch refuses to make a political martyr of this most efficient and valued assistant, and the letter which tenders the resignation "to take effect when it shall be decided that a free expression of political opinion shall no longer be tolerated," has for the present been pigeonholed.

Millinery materials were never so various and elegant. Velvet and plush has been colored by art and cunning chemistry from the patterns which the Autumn woods, and Autumnal meadows, and eternal sky displayed. Bees might sip from the flower-cups, and birds tap the shining cherries. Costly as these materials are, any lady who has ingenuity to fashion her own bonnets, may owe her millinery only thanks for the pattern, and, buying the best of all these tempting trifles, make for seven or ten dollars as elegant a hat as she could find on Broadway for fifty.

To the war stricken people of Austria the condition of peace is a most blessed consummation, and to none more so than to the Bohemians. They had to bear the brunt of the destructive struggle. As soon as it became certain that the disputes between Austria and Prussia were to be decided by the sword, the vast industrial interests of the province at once underwent utter prostration. Of the hundreds of factories, some of which employ in busy times as high as two thousand men and women, in the numerous industrial towns of Northern Bohemia, along the base of the great mountains, every one stopped operations; and it is estimated that fully one hundred thousand people were thrown out of employment.

The European Crops.

In nearly all parts of Europe, the summer weather has been unusually damp and cold, and the crops are for the most part below an average. In Great Britain the crop is estimated at from a quarter to one-third deficient. In Italy the prospects are no more favorable. Throughout all Southern Europe, the vines have suffered much, and the approaching vintage will be unusually short. In Germany the war and wet weather have greatly diminished the crops of grain. Hungary, in the Southern provinces, has also suffered considerably. The only countries that seem exempt from the general visitation are Russia and Spain. The growing crops of England and Ireland have been seriously injured by heavy rains. To add to all this gloomy prospect, it appears that the potato rot has again appeared in Ireland under the most threatening symptoms.

Wendell Phillips.

It is pretty definitely settled that Wendell Phillips will decline to run for Congress in the Third Massachusetts district. His nomination has not been, and probably will not be, indorsed by the Republicans, and as the votes of the working men would not be sufficient to elect him, the reason for his declining to be a candidate is plainly apparent.

Union League of Chicago.

The late speeches of President Johnson and Secretary Seward, have convinced the business men of Chicago of the necessity of forming a National Union Association, to consolidate anew the loyal sentiment of the country. It is their intention to possess a suitable house and lot, with furniture, a reading room, and a continuous system of means with which to stimulate and enlighten public sentiment, in the way of publications, and public meetings, after the manner of the Union League of Philadelphia. As in the case of the last mentioned association, the fees of membership of the National Union Association shall be fifty dollars admission and twenty-five dollars per annum.

Oil Conflagration.

At Burning Springs, Va., on last Monday week, a well belonging to Braden & Newberger, was "struck," and the flow of oil and gas that rushed out was enormous. During the evening the oil and gas, accidentally, caught fire, when a terrible conflagration ensued. The fire immediately spread to the well of W. D. Sawtell & Bro., and their derrick, engine house and tanks were soon destroyed, together with about six hundred barrels of oil. The fire was only extinguished at the Braden & Newberger well by throwing up a breast-work around it, which was gradually pushed closer and closer to the fiery center, until finally the fire was smothered out.

Rats on the March.

In the country west and northwest of Dayton, Ohio, the rats are said to be swarming, and appalling migrating southward, an indication of a severe winter. In many places they are so numerous that they have not only destroyed the corn, sweet potatoes and tomatoes, but are climbing fruit trees and clearing off the fruit. Under the floor of one stable in New Castine, Drake county, 20 by 24 feet, they were found collected in such quantity that the boys surrounded it and killed fifteen hundred and five rats.

The Price of Meat.

A Philadelphia journal contains an article in relation to the profits on butchers' meat, in that city, and the gains, which are said to be enormous. The average price of sheep at the drove yards, for the past month, has been eleven cents per pound. It is stated that a good sheep will weigh in the carcass seventy pounds, costing seven dollars and seventy cents. This is retailed by the butcher at twenty-five cents per pound for twenty-five pounds of chops, twenty cents per pound for loin quarters, ten cents per pound for coarse meat. The whole retail product is, therefore, fourteen dollars and a quarter per sheep, and the profit upon a single carcass is about eighty-five per cent. By the same process it is found that the profits upon beef are not near so heavy. A bullock of eight hundred pounds will cost about seventeen and a half cents per pound, or one hundred and forty dollars for the carcass. Cut up, the hide and other parts preserved, it will sell at present prices, at one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty cents, or about twenty-six per cent. to the butcher. This is not so liberal as the case of the mutton butchers, who make more than three times the profits of the beef butchers. It is said that the veal butchers do equally as well.

THE FUTURE OF THE POPE.—The *Monde*, one of the leading Catholic organs of Europe, has the following lament over the precarious situation of the Pope's temporal power:

"We cannot conceal, what, alas, is to prevent the Italian revolution from ascending the capital. France abandons Rome; Austria makes advances to King Victor Emanuel; all of the Catholic powers become more and more entangled in revolutionary embarrassments under the pretext of escaping from the embarrassments of the Roman question. Christian princes in Spain should incite a new and holy war of revolution than to rally in defense of the Holy Father and the Catholic Church. Rome, then, for one reason or another, is to be abandoned by men. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Vandals, Ricasoli and Garibaldis should prepare the moral means for taking possession of it. The only power which the revolution has now to fear is that which is found in the eyes of certain persons who are in the high places of power? A cloud's scarecrow. All this is horrible, but it is true."

STATE ITEMS.

The Pithole *Record* says: We learn that an injunction has been placed upon the Reno Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad, and that the trains between Reno and Rouseville have stopped running. We also learn that the bridge has been burned, and have heretofore made their headquarters at Reno, have removed to Oil City, and to other points.

On Wednesday morning last Mr. Andrew T. Balentine, of Titusville, having a defective torpedo, carried into the machine shop of Jones Fusey, of that place, for the purpose of having the iron plate removed. The *Herald* says: The torpedo had been filled with water for the purpose of removing the powder, and it seems that Mr. Balentine, supposing the powder to have been entirely removed, but one end in the fire, when it exploded and the whole of the fragments could be found. One fragment, about two inches square, lodged in Mr. Balentine's left cheek, cutting the jugular vein and reaching the brain through the orbital plate. His recovery is doubtful.

A terrible accident occurred at the Chrisman well, on the Tarr Farm, on Tuesday last, which resulted in the instant death of Frederick Wygant, the engineer, and the fatal injury of one of the employees named Hyland. The accident was the absence of the engineer, the thumb-screw of the safety-valve had not been turned down. The engineer had not observed the circumstance, and while all hands were employed at the well, he had turned down the valve, and consequently the pressure of steam became very heavy. Mr. Wygant, the engineer, was thrown a distance of sixty feet, and was picked up dead and mangled, and every article of clothing ripped from his body. Hyland was also thrown a great distance when found. Mr. Jones was thrown about thirty feet and fearfully scalded. It is thought he cannot recover. The walking beam, the derrick were carried away and it toppled over, but the driller, who stood beside the derrick, escaped unhurt. The boiler was not injured, but will require repairing. The end of the walking beam was carried a distance of about forty feet up hill, and the door of the furnace was found two hundred feet from the well, down hill.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: On Monday night last Lidia Junkin, aged 9 years, daughter of H. W. Junkin, whilst sleeping at the residence of the publisher of this paper, arose from the bed, and passed out of the house, and was missed through, falling a distance of fifteen feet to the brick pavement in the yard below, occasioning concussion. The wonder is that she was not instantly killed. She, strange to say, escaped with only a few severe contusions. Search was made, and the child was found in the front balcony, and was getting into the house through the window, as the children do every day.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Samuel Abrams of Altoona, was burned to death on the 14th inst, by the explosion of a can of lamp.

Allegheny Synod held its annual Convention last week at Mustering Hall connected with the Lutheran Churches in three counties of this State, which lay adjacent to the Alleghenv Mountains. About forty ministers and sixty congregations are connected with it. The Parochial Reports exhibit an encouraging increase in membership, and in the liberality of the Churches. The English Lutheran congregation of Altoona alone contributed upwards of $500 during the past year to benevolent purposes. Five missionary stations are supported within the bounds of this Synod, and three in Nebraska Territory. Nine young men who are studying for the Gospel Ministry are also aided from its funds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH H ORNE & CO.

Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

Invite the attention of Strangers visiting the city to their.

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

NEW FAL L GOODS,

WHICH COMP RISES THE CHOICEST STYLES AN D LATEST NOVELTIES, OF THE SEASON IN THEIR LINE.

STRAW GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, BONNET FRAMES, BONNET ORNAMENTS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, BONNET SILKS, VELVETS AND PLUSH, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, VELVET RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, TRIMMING LACES, BEAD GIMPS, DROP FRINGES,

EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, LACE ARTICLES, VEILS, TISSUES, IMITATION LACES, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, BLOND TRIMMINGS, BUCKLES, CLASPS AND SLIDES, COMBS, BRUSHES, TAPES AND BOBBINS,

HAIR NETS AND PUFFS, HAIR COILS AND CURLS, BINDINGS AND BRAIDS, BELTS AND BELTINGS, LINEN THREADS, SPOOL AND KNITTING COTTON.

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, TRAVELING BAGS,

PORTEMONNAIES, BUTTONS.

NOTI ONS, AND Fancy Goods. PRICES VERY L OW FOR CASH.

Duplex Elliptic Skirts AGENTS FOR METROPOL ITAN COLLAR COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL train will be run on the Pan Handle Railroad on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to accommodate those wishing to attend the Republican Meeting at Wheeling. Returning will leave at 5.00 P. M. meeting leave Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock P. M., stopping at all Stations.

By order of J. DURANT, General Superintendent.

THE MEMBERS OF BATTERY B will meet at CO GRANT STREET on WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements to form part in the procession on THURSDAY next. By order of CHATHAM T. EWING, Captain Commanding.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Honorably discharged Soldiers and Citizens of the Third Ward Allegheny, are requested to meet at Log Cabin, Diamond, ALLEGHENY, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

SIXTH WARD.

TURN OUT, EVERYBODY.

ALL CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS are requested to meet at the SCHOOL HOUSE

THIS EVENING, AT 6 1-2 O'CL'K

To take part in the Grand Torchlight Procession. Lamps and Banners will be furnished. A full attendance is requested. By order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ANDREW J. RHODES, SEC'Y.

THE BOYS IN BLUE OF THE FIFTH WARD,

Will assemble at HEADQUARTERS, ANDERSON HALL,

THIS EVENING, AT 7 O'Clock,

For the purpose of joining in the Grand Torchlight Procession of the evening. All those who are entitled to assemble as above. By order of CHIEF MARSHAL

ATTENTION,

BOYS IN BLUE,

OF COLLINS AND LIBERTY TOWNSHIPS will assemble at the Railroad Station, East Liberty,

THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 O'Clock,

To proceed to Pittsburgh to participate in the Parade. Torches, &c., will be furnished at East Liberty. NORMAN M. SMITH, Chairman.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY RR CO., PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A PASSENGER TRAIN

Will leave Depot of Allegheny Valley Railroad, at half-hourly, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS OF THIS WEEK for Kittanning, at 7.30 o'clock. sep26

OPENING.

MISS A. M. RICHEY, WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, 29th instant, THE LATEST STYLES IN HATS, BONNETS AND MILLINERY. 45 ST. CLAIR STREET,

CAMPBELL, STONER & CO., Carriage Depot, AND SALES ROOMS.

Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand or made to order. No. 58 WATER STREET, Next door to Hostetter & Smith's Bitters establishment, Pittsburgh Pa.

A BOOK EVERYBODY SHOULD READ—Now ready—THE LOST CAUSE—by E. A. POLLARD. The only standard and official SOUTHERN HISTORY published. The public are CAUTIONED against any other publication purporting to be the work. Agents wanted to call and for our circulars and terms of this and other important works before engaging in the sale of Rare Books. Address or apply to A. L. TALCOTT, 58 Market street, Pittsburgh.

A FIRST RATE GUN FOR SALE—A gentleman who has just gone abroad permanently, offers for sale his CARMINATED STEEL DOUBLE BARRELGUN For sale at $100. Any sportsmen who see this gun will buy it at sight. Gun like it will cost $200 to import. It has only been used three seasons, which is a benefit. Apply at J. R. REED & CO'S, No. 68 Fifth street Jewellers.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lime Rock Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to KIERNAN & HAY, Attys. at Law, 81 Fourth Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration de bonis non, on the estate of ROBT. G. CUNEY, late of Mifflin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will make them known to WM. J. SNODGRASS, Administrator, Coal Valley.

TURN-TABLE APPLE PARING MACHINES.—Just received—20 dozen of the original Turn Table Apple Paring Machines, and for sale by J. A. & S. BROWN, 136 Wood street.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE The most durable, at $27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE The most simple, at $27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE THE BEST. At 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" THE ONLY Family Sewing Machine, At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. WM. SUMNER & CO.

STOCK SALES AT A. McILWAINE'S, 106 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, September 25th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

100 shares of Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
50 shares National Refining and Storing Co.
180 rods. For further particulars apply to KIERNAN & HAY, Attys. at Law, 81 Fourth Street.

WILL SELL ONE-SIXTEENTH INTEREST In the McFARREN OIL COMPANY, at Island Run; two paying Wells and one going down. Price—$5,500 Cash. Address B. F. MILLER, Smith's Ferry, Penn'a.

LEAD—2,000 PIGS Best Brands SOFT GALENA LEAD. In store and for sale by J. E. CANFIELD & SON.

JOHN PORTER, Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.

JOHN PORTER, 91 MARKET ST., PRESENTS FOR INSPECTION A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PRINTING.

Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Price Lists, Bill Heads Bills of Lading, Posters, Hand Bills, Show Cards, Legal Blanks, Business Cards, Letter and Note Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Tickets, Bills of Exchange, Labels, Tags, Invitations, Address, Wedding and Visiting Cards, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Railroad, Steamboat and Commercial Printing, EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE BY W. S. HAVEN, Printer. Stationer AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, COR. WOOD AND THIRD STS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO., No. 31 Fifth Street.

Have now in store one of the largest stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, Ever brought to this city, al of which will be sold WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT THE LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction. W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

FALL & WINTER WOOLENS

I have just received my second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS My stock is COMPLETE, FULL AND ATTRACTIVE. An examination is respectfully solicited. R. B. NORRIS, MERCHANT TAILOR, 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

THE NEW BOUNTY OF $100, Due Soldiers of 1861-2 UNDER ACT OF JULY 28, 1866, NOW COLLECTED BY ARTHURS & RIDDELL, UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENTS

BOOKS AND PAPER

Kay & Company BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PAPER DEALERS, 55 Wood St., Next door to the corner of Third and nearly opposite St. Charles Hotel. Wholesale and Retail

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF Dealers, TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, ALBUMS & BOARDS, SCHOOL STATIONERY, OFFICE STATIONERY, LAW BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES, MERCHANDISE TAGS, DIRECTION CARDS, BILL BLANKS, PRINTING CARDS,

PAYSON, DUNTON & SCRIBNER'S AND SPENCER'S SYSTEMS OF PENMANSHIP, and a great variety of other articles in our line, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

ORDERS BY MAIL will meet with prompt attention. sep24-tf

FISH. FISH. FISH. FISH. 10 kits Prime New Mess Mackerel, put up for family use. Fish are very fine Codfish. To arrive and for sale at the Family Grocery of LEWIS PEARCE, 240 Liberty street.

LIGHT! LIGHT!

Daily Commercial

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NO PROSPECT OF THE LEADING MARKET.

A York Dry Goods market has been made active during the past week, and prices sustained on all desirable fabrics, both of wool and cotton, so far as the demand was concerned, partaking of a fancy nature were rather staple articles were nearly as active as they during the past three weeks. The closing a Tuesday and Wednesday was quite stiff, upward tendency, and not a great stock on soon as the weather changes a little, so as a want for heavy goods, there will be a more ing, and indeed there is a more active in- ected than has heretofore been felt.

COTTON GOODS.

Sheetings and Shirtings.—There has been, a the Regiment, a good deal of excitement among holders of standard sheeting. This in the fact that one of the leading jobbers the price of Starks early in the week d the Atlantics were reduced accordingly as once became general, and all jobbers gained a reduction for such a course of ac- a majority are of the opinion that the party gurated this crash, but no eye to responsibi- ues of goods, and as a consequence it has been said that they were but sell goods ently. Some of the agents declare that they ir limit goods to the time unaffected. This ual cry heard among the most interested. ll goods have ceased forcing dry goods, ers keep both at old prices, which is equal ction, and the result is that, for a time, the people are going to buy goods at a higher on than cause can be brought to a halt, and a jobbing house. Buyers are waiting for ices to a stand still, with a view to a wise a fluctuation in prices, especially in the staple- ranks of active trade. There is no market of any moment from a sole holding to have, to ay are of a very heavy nature, and, of course, all coming in of our present heavy goods. y are of the opinion that they have been, to ch, the cause of the d-clines.

Sheetings and Shirtings.—The market has ry active, and many goods have changed ith among agents in all the leading fabrics. ds in demand for almost every brand of goods, ate a number of cases they keep sold ahead tion. On account of the stiffness of the cot- ket, and the close demand for it, many were ce manifested to advance the price of goods d out, however, amount to any gen ral size, were afraid that they could not dispose of cks at advanced rates. There has been an ce in the Southern trade, and some lines of ll for goods from the south, and some lines of on hand, but the market have been on time, sufficient for the demand, have been ready- ufacture, it being inadvisable to force the demand.

The trade is very active for all the goods that r dance, and most of the companies keep sold ing, while no change in price. On account of ues of water some of the mills have been at less than a short time, and are producing al compliment of goods, while the demand is of the supply. All the mills have been on particular fine styles of goods, which are rating because of their neatness, while there ter than when are high colors, and are, to east, very unlast," but on account of the inant desire for something new, they up as quick as they are brought into mar-

There has been an active demand for all Cassety grain. Prices are unchanged and firm for light weights is increasing, while the in- ance trade is the only one which is mainly ressed.

Flannels.—There is a slow demand for these as the continued warm weather makes the still more backward. Prices are unchanged, ill lower than they originally ruled in the market.

Jeans.—Are ling with a good deal of life, and ales of fine sheeps are said well up. Four re said very active

Carding poorly, with very little demand, for make standard makes, which are selling- generally unchanged, with a large stock of alities on hand.

Cotton.—There is a good demand for all fine qual- ties, which are disposed of at firm prices. Fine ering feeling existing in these cases. Fine re said abroad, but prices are unchanged

Woolen Jeans.—Is in fair demand, with prices at a ge from last week's rates. Four hundred cases ed on some makers, which are some cents ade at the time, and the manufacture of it is legis- gest for some extensive time. It has heretofore

WOOLEN GOODS.

Cassimeres.—There has been a proportionately de done in these goods during the past week, continued call for fine and medium grades. There is ntity of low goods, which are not desirable price, and in order to be sold have got to be to buyers views. There are some excellent in the market, which deserve the attention of de and prices of fine all wool and silk mixtures firm, but they are firm at very low prices.

Satinets.—There is a fair trade doing in blankets, is so large as we might look for during the pres- nth. The active demand is for low grades. Prices changed. Fine whites are called for and com- ; ready sale; brown and drabs are both selling; a no sale for very low goods, except at some- erious concessions, which most people are not to make at present prices.

Jeans Delaines.—The trade of the week has been ely character, and goods have been sold about ost every style of delains which are of a sea- e nature. There has been a decided improve- t cent. by some of the companies on all styles, or both on all new styles which are coming rket. The reason that it has not been given ere is, that some have a large stock of poor which it is hard to dispose at present.

There has been a large amount of reprinting ese excellent styles, which were received so ne, that the agents were warranted in repro- . This is reasonable but the jobbers will ded to raise the price, as the trade is active and ing on, and they will not be able to fight it- ith the mill manufacturers.

Ginghams.—There is a good feeling manifest in all ht grades and sizes of shawls, and it appears as ough the demand has more than kept pace with ies and weights at present, than at the opening season. There is a fair call for cheap and medi- stylish shawls are in demand and are sold up all the staple goods are still at any price. Children's a are getting quite well assorted as to size and ul grades. Men's Wools keep so well up with ghest prices. The state of the market generally y encouraging, with nothing to report of an ex- character.

Carpet Stocks.—There has been quite a reduction ed on a few of these goods during the week, caused factured by the different mills, and hence the stline necessary to dispose of their stocks, and e effect of selling prices. There is still some- ing to be realized on these goods, ranging from to 87½ c but high priced are very low with very lls for them.

Hosiery.—The trade is not active for this season of at. There has been no speculation in spare tour- s present season, which will make a far healthier ness than it really is. Goods suitable for the ern region are moving with some freedom, e heavy goods have been in slight demand, but is a growing desire on the part of the people to goods of a more firm and desirable character. e manufacturers are becoming more and more of the opinion that there are some fancy goods made, e article of these can be made for fall, and there ight demand for them, at present. Children's ry are selling at large quotations. Gloves are g moderately with stocks small.

FOREIGN GOODS.

ere is a demand for a few styles of dress goods ch are scarce. A those which are plentiful in the es are of a poor grade, and do not command the tion of buyers, especially in view of the fact that stic goods come in competition with them which erable much cheaper. Trade in fancy cassimeres ior. An inquiry prevails for plain goods, such as n jeans, merino and goods in that character, but priced delaines are called for, but high priced ere not much moved. There has been difficulty ining some of the importers in regard to terms of trade, and this is looked on as an element so many goods are sold under the name of ess imported and kept largely in the second story of ings, in anticipation of the tariff. Some par- over confident week in largely and imported stocks; consequently the prices were reduced by ss of the competition between the importers of goods, now to offer them at a sacrifice. The trade is now doing ir business, and the demand is very large, every- ing is selling better feeling noticed. Cloakings are in active inquiry, with good prices, generally ob- They have been in a healthy and active state ll these goods until after the cool weather com- to be also in full force, which they are add to off with more freedom, sales continuing to the last now or later purchasing seem high in com- owing to the smaller paid sale of stock.

Flour and Wheat.

e Philadelphia flour market is quite firm as the pts both by water and rail continue small, and stocks, notwithstanding the progress for closing of navigation, is light. There has been a fair y for the home consumers, and some inquiry for ort. There is no pressure to sell, and brands at ly, neither of no abatement from prices at values, ed to-day, and notwithstanding the very large l supply coming forward, prices of low grades st are unchanged, and have declined 25@50 per

the New York market, the receipts of flute and dern flour continue light, and the small supp and brisk home trade demand prices have ad- ced from an extreme decline of $1@1 50 per bbl, at outside offer. The export trade is dull and ly- sales to this date, but the latest mail advices from ope would seem to foreshadow the revival of a demand.

Rye Flour.—There is a slow demand for these and the continued warm weather makes the still more backward. Prices are unchanged, till lower than originally ruling prices in the market.

Corn Meal.—Are ling with a good deal of life, and ales of fine sheeps are said well up. Four re said very active

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Ginghams.—There is a good deal of life

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Harrison Township—"My Policy" at a Discount.

In accordance with the call of the Resident Committee of the Boys in Blue, the honorably discharged soldiers of Harrison township assembled at Natrona for the purpose of forming an organization.

Lieut. P. D. Karns, Jr., was called to the chair, when, on motion, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Lt. S. D. Karns, Jr.; Vice Presidents, Daniel Ryan, W. W. Randolph; Secretary, J. J. Miller; Treasurer, Lavmer Mitchell. The President proposed before doing anything further, that three cheers be given for Gen. John W. Geary, the candidate of the Republican party for Governor—the party which whipped the rebels in the field and are able to whip them at the polls. On motion, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to represent the Boys in Blue of Harrison Township in the National Convention: Lt. S. D. Karns, Jr., Sergeant J. J. Miller, and private J. M. Bracken. Sixty four names were attached to the rolls. The following resolutions were adopted as expressing the feelings of the organization:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson has proved a traitor to the party which elected him, and that his policy meets with the hearty condemnation of this organization.

Resolved, That the policy of reconstruction as inaugurated by Congress meets with our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we recognize in General John W. Geary, the candidate of the true Union party, and we unitedly giving him our confidence and support.

Resolved, That we agree with General Grant, that any soldier who will vote for a copperhead disgraces himself and the flag he fought under.

The meeting agreed to attend the procession of Tuesday night en masse. Lieut. Col. Karns, Jr., D. Karns, Jr., was elected chief marshal of the delegation. After some appropriate remarks by the President, and three cheers for the Union, the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday at 3 o'clock, to attend the torch-light procession.

The Western Pennsylvania Military Academy.

We yesterday paid a visit to this institution, the day being the occasion of its opening. We found but few of the pupils assembled, some delay having occurred in the preparation of the uniforms. These uniforms are being manufactured by John S. Lee, of St. Clair street, and consist of a dress and an undress suit, with cap.

Ascending the beautiful eminence at Evergreen Hamlet, upon which the school is located, we met Colonel Lehman at his headquarters, and he conducted us through the premises. To the right and left of the main hall are two well ventilated corridors, on which are neatly large parlor rooms, in which stand neat iron bedsteads for the young soldiers. Bedsteads and bedding are new, clean and sweet, and looked inviting enough for a general officer to repose upon. The remainder of the building is appropriately devoted to the necessary uses of a boarding school.

Near to the main building is the school house proper, an elegant Gothic building, situated in a beautiful grove. In the basement of this it is designed to locate the general washroom, where each cadet will have his private apparatus for cleansing, combing, &c.

Stoving down from the door of this latter building are drilling grounds of liberal capacity and great beauty. Skirting these, at foot of the hill, outlines a romantic stream.

From the natural advantages belonging to this spot, as well as the reputation of Col. Lehman, we conclude that the patronage of this institution will spend a most pleasant and profitable season.

We understand it is intended to have the institution incorporated this winter, with full powers to confer degrees and diplomas. Those who want to place their boys at a good school should hasten to secure the few vacant places yet remaining at this popular school.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

The reputation of the Steubenville Female Seminary—the pioneer institution of the kind in the West—extends throughout the country, but in no place is its excellence and superiority more fully acknowledged and appreciated than in its own immediate vicinity. As an educational institution, its facilities are unsurpassed, the corps of teachers being full, and every department presided over by competent and worthy instructors. Rev. Dr. Beatty and his estimable lady, the founders of the Institution, are still connected with it, while Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, the Principals, are peculiarly adapted for the important sphere of usefulness which they have filled. Prof. Woelfl, an experienced teacher and thorough scholar, has recently been engaged, while the services of his accomplished wife have been secured as a teacher of music. All the other teachers are Miss Jones, a superior instructress of Botany and Mathematics, and Misses Marchand, Gwynne and Sargent, who are admirably quanified for their respective departments. An excellent gymnasium, one hundred and twenty feet long, furnished with bran bags, dumb bells, wands, rings and other necessary paraphernalia, is connected with the establishment, where one hundred young ladies can exercise themselves at all times. This department is under the immediate supervision of Miss Phillips, who also teaches physiology.

A deduction of fifteen per cent. on the tuition fee is made for the daughters of clergymen, whose means are generally limited, and a similar deduction is made in favor of the daughters of those who are or have been in the services of their country against rebels, traitors and usurpers of the institution desiring to show their appreciation of the services of our country's defenders by placing the means of giving an education within the reach of their children.

The seventy-sixth session of the Institution will open on Monday, November 5th, and it may be well to make early application, as there were more applicants last Winter than could be received.

Mass Meeting in Allegheny.

A large and extremely enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Allegheny was held last evening in the Diamond. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John A. Myler, who announced the following officers:

President—Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Andrew Davidson, John Dongiess, Alexander Cameron, Walter Bryant, Wm. Porter, Hon. James L. Graham, Hon. John Morrison, Gen. Wm. Robinson, and Capt. John Young, of Robinson township.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Union.

Mr. Marshall, upon taking the chair, was received with applause. He declined to make a speech, and introduced Colonel Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire, who delivered a lengthy address, which was listened to with attention, and was frequently applauded. The Colonel is an excellent speaker, and possesses an unusually strong though piercing voice. He will remain in the city for some days, and our citizens will have an opportunity of hearing him again.

Base Ball Match.

A match game of base ball played yesterday between the Duquesne Club, of Allegheny, and Ellsworth, of Birmingham, resulted as follows:

DUQUESNE.	R.	O.	ELLSWORTH.	R.	O.
Riddle, st b	5	3	Conrad, c	1	4
Robinson, E. c	5	3	Fears, R. p	1	4
Robinson, J. p	4	3	Fears, D. W. 1st b	2	3
Reinhal, J. 1st b	5	3	Paul, W. 1st b	2	2
Blair, 2d b	4	3	Paul, W. 2d b	0	3
Scaife, l. f	6	1	Jones, H. S. l. f	0	2
Wilkins, c. f	3	3	Burtt, l. f	0	3
Reinhart, A. c. f	6	1	Wallace, c. f	1	2
Jacobus, s. s	4	1	Murrat, r. f	0	4
Total	42	11	Total	7	27

Umpire—Mr. Pearson, of Enterprise Base Ball Club.
Home Runs—J. Reinhart, 1; Robinson.
Scorers—Duquesne, S. Wilkins; Ellsworth, Barnett.

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Duquesne	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	11
Ellsworth	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	7

A Pittsburgh Girl Held Captive by Gipsies—Her Escape—Information Wanted of her Parents.

A little girl lately escaped from a band of Gipsies at Jeromeville, Ashland county, Ohio, and is now with the family of Peter Goodman at that place. She says that she was taken along, some four years ago, by a band of Gipsies from her home, near Pittsburgh, Pa. The Gipsies held her captive all the time, keeping her either confined in a wagon, or in such place that she could not hold communication with any person outside of the Gipsy band. Her father's name was Samuel Grimes, and the little one is sanguine in the extreme that she will find her parents. Any one knowing of him will communicate to the above address.

The Procession To-Night.

The attention of the Boys in Blue and Geary Clubs of Allegheny county is directed to the announcements elsewhere of time and places of meeting, preparatory to joining in the torch-light procession this evening.

The Liberty and Collins townships meet at the Railroad station, East Liberty, at 7 P. M.

The Fifth ward Boys in Blue at Anderson Hall, at 7 o'clock.

The Ninth ward, Allegheny, Boys in Blue meet at Co. Gerst's at 6 o'clock.

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The excellent judgment of Mr. R. B. Norris, merchant tailor of Allegheny, is fully exemplified in the speedy reduction of his first stock of seasonable goods. Mr. N. enjoys such facilities as enable him to replenish his stock in a few hours' notice, and the result is that he is never without an ample and e gant assortment of clothes. For a handsome ly made suit of seasonable goods, call on Mr. NUTTIS, Federal street, Allegheny.

SECOND WARD "BOYS IN BLUE."—The "Boys in Blue" of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, held an adjourned meeting last night, at Wilkins' Hall, to perfect arrangements for the coming processions. It was resolved to meet this evening at the School House, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, at half-past five o'clock, where all who desire to join them are requested to meet to receive uniforms and torches. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

"OLD YALE."—Yale College seems in a flourishing condition. We see by the *Yale Courant*, that the freshman class consists of one hundred and thirty-three members; among them we notice the following Pittsburgers: Neville B. Craig, Jr., 41 George street; W. B. Harbaugh, Ross Johnson, J. McClintock, 6 Liberty street.

BASE BALL.—A match game will be played this afternoon, at three o'clock, on the grounds of the Allegheny Club, on the West Common, between the First Nine of the Champion Enterprise and the First Nine of the Lincoln. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

THROW OUT THE BUNTING.—Pittock has a large assortment of bunting and muslin flags, as well as silk regimental colors, which those who have not yet thrown out the flag can secure by making early application, opposite the Post-office.

CHINESE LANTERNS.—Five thousand Chinese lanterns will arrive at Pittock's this afternoon, at two o'clock.

IVORY IN Coral set,
When 'twixt sparkles' lips you see,
SOZODONT, 'tis safe to bet,
Beautifies the ivory.

Public Amusements.

S. B. HOWE'S CIRCUS.—The announcement of the coming exhibitions of this popular and extensive establishment, has not failed to attract attention, notwithstanding the excitement of the convention, and not only our own citizens now here will be glad to take advantage of this opportunity of seeing the best circus that has ever visited Pittsburgh, but the first performance will be given on the Diamond in Allegheny City, on Wednesday next, and will continue for four days, giving two performances each day at which a new and varied programme will be introduced, and all the members of the company will appear, including Miss Lucy Watson by all the beautiful female riders of whom this band of the beautiful number. The first grand establishment boasts a number. The first grand street parade will take place in Allegheny City on Wednesday morning. On Thursday we shall on Wednesday morning. On Thursday we shall have an opportunity of seeing the procession on the side of the river.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, September 24—P. M.

The usual New York dispatches at noon today do not indicate any material change in any of the leading securities, Gold is quoted at 113⅝; U. S. Eighty-one, twenties, 109⅛; Five-twenties, old, 111¾; do new, 108⅛; Ten-forties, 98⅝; Seven-thirties, 105⅞; Michigan Southern, 84½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87; Fort Wayne 105½; Erie, 79¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, common, 35½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 67⅝. Gregory Gold stock 17½.

—The local money market is very active, and balances are not allowed to rest idle long. There is a good deal of prime paper placed at from 10 to 12 per cent. Stocks are quiet, and prices are a little down.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, September 22.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
September 17	$1,661,227 14	$135,329 16
September 18	2,780,595 42	44,696 69
September 19	966,984 29	79,418 86
September 20	2,787,647 53	69,559 94
September 21	1,000,884 32	54,038 61
September 22	2,141,641 25	97,344 22
Total	$1,799,904 34	$480,333 08

—The *Journal of Commerce*, in answering an inquiry often made, as to what is meant by the term "for money," frequently used in reporting sales of British consols, says, "consols have been quoted for years with a distinction between sales 'for money' and sales 'for account.' A large proportion of the bargains made for English funds (known as the 'three per cent. consolidated annuities,' and called 'consols' by way of abbreviation,) are arranged to be settled for at the next 'settling day.' These settling days are fixed by a committee of the Stock Exchange, and occur about once each month. A purchase or sale for account is therefore to be settled at the next of these fixed dates, unless there is a 'continuation' by mutual agreement. This settlement is made either by the loser paying the difference in the price, or by actual transfer of the stock, as the party having the option may choose. This business is more frequently in the nature speculation, but sometimes it is perfectly legitimate. Many merchants and opulent gentlemen who have property in the funds which they do not wish to sell out, will sell for money and buy for account at the same time, thus having the use of the capital while the stock is carried at their expense. This can always be done at a very little over the current interest, and is a very convenient method of raising money."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

TUESDAY, September 25—Business yesterday was dull. The sales made were few and far between. Dealers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. The principal topic of conversation was the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. So far as relates to prices we have no particular change to notice. The weather was very pleasant. Our rivers are in fine order, there being plenty for all purposes. The canal boat fleet were all doing well at the latest received accounts. The total number of floating boats that left were 24 pair, making 48 boats. They carried out between 42,000 and 44,000 bushels each pair. Most of them were for below the Falls. Produce in this market continues to be well supplied with produce. The receipts by rail and river were to a fair extent. Business on the landing was not very active. The tonnage in port is large. The offering for sale by delayed boat parties, who take an early departure to-day for Cincinnati. The new packets Era Porter and Inporter are loading for Memphis and New Orleans. They will have dispatch. The new steamer Ben. Sturgeon, not No. 2 are loading for Cairo and St Louis. The Pike Give will be the next boat for Cincinnati. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

HAY—The market was firm, with a good local demand. Among the sales were the following: 20 loads at the upper landing, $26 50; 6 tons baled, on wharf, $26 2 cars, on the track, $23.

FEED—The market continues very firm, with a good local demand. Sales 4 tons shorts, $1 15; 3 do fight, $1 10 per cwt. Middlings—sales 2 car loads, $1 75@1 80 per cwt.

COAL—We continues to notice sales of Eastern Coal in our market. Sales f car loads Anthracite, on track, $12 when delivered, $13 50.

BACON—The market was steady, with a good jobbing demand. Among the sales we note the following: Sides—sold, 2,000 lbs. Sides—rough, 1,000 lbs, 10½; do light, sugar Cured Hams, 1,000 lbs, 17½.

LARD OIL—The market was very active, sales 5 bbls No 1 at 91 cts; 75 bbls No 2 at 81 per gal.

BUTTER—The market is full, with a good demand. Sales 25 tubs of choice at 32@33; roll at 31@32c.

EGGS—Holders were asking an advance. Sales 3 boxes at 22c per doz.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good trade demand. Western Reserve, 16@16½c; Factory, 15@15½; Dairy, 13@14c; Goshen, 18@20c.

APPLES—The market continues to be well supplied. Prices were unchanged. We note sales of Early Sweet at $3 50 per bbl.

HIDES—Sales of 30 car-ds Fremont white, slacked, at 8½c; 20 do not slacked at 8c.

FLOUR—The market continues very firm with a good demand for home purpose, and fair inquiry for export. Sales 75 barrels Family at $8 50; 100 do Extra No. 2 Family at $8 50; 200 bbls Granger's Spring, in lots, at $11 per bbl; 200 do Summerfield Scotch at $11 ex ship sealers; 200 do Glenworth and Granger, spring, at $10 50; 400 do, at $9 50; 200 do No 1 American, part for October delivery, $18 50; 200 do No 2 hard Grade, $12 50; 200 do Forest Rose Forge, $12; 1,250 do English rails, supposed, $52, gold; 500 do cold rails, supposed, $60, gold; 100 do for wrought, and $55 for cast, and 50 do bar, $100, cash.

The Boston Post says: Pig Iron says the *Bulletin* is quite; with merely a comparative demand; but the stock of foreign, especially the choice brands, are much reduced, and importers are selling and obtaining a little advance. American No. 1 is scarce and sold close up to production at full prices. But the lower grades are plenty and dull at previous rates. Manufactured Iron is in good supply and selling moderately at the decline last noted in some description. The increased firmness of pig metal has checked the downward tendency.

Scotch pig is firmer, with sales of No. 1 in small lots from store at $36@37 per ton, for the various standard brands. American is in moderate demand and firm, with sales of 100 tons at $36 for new Lake for one lot, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at a range of $34@37 per ton cash, as to brand. Bar iron is steady, with sales of English and American from store at $100@110 in gold, for common, and $115@120 for refined. Railroad iron is in fair demand, at $94@96 per ton gold, for English, and $80@90 currency, for American. Refined iron is selling at $120@125 gold, for No. 2 0, 1, and 2, and $90 per pound for common and tank. Russia sheet is quiet, with sales at 16@16½ gold, and 24@25 currency. English and American duty are selling at $7@8 per box. Nails are firmer, and selling at 7 @8c per pound for assorted sizes.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Loans	$222,777,106	Inc $1,920,662
Specie	16,722,849	Inc 305,261
Circulation	28,778,591	Dec 59,103
Legal Tenders	28,778,591	Dec 59,103
Deposits	224,204,963	Dec 349,981

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 24, 1866.

FLOUR—Active and advanced 10@30c; sales at $11 25@11 50 for Spring extra.

WHEAT—Advanced 6@7c, and firm at $2 12@2 20 for No. 1 and $1 80 for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet at 79@81½c for No. 1, and 58c for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet at 30½@33c for No. 1.

BROWN STUFFS—Firmer, at 34c for bonded, and $2 31@2 32 for free.

MESS PORK—Sales at $33 00.

RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls flour, 90,000 bush wheat, 77,000 bush corn, 13,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—6,0 bbls flour, 94,000 bush wheat, 54,000 bush corn, 84,000 bush oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114⅛.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1866.

MONEY.

The demand for money is moderate, and readily met at 4 per cent, generally, with exceptions at as high as 5 per cent. The discount market is quiet, and prime paper is in request at half per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Rose to 114⅞ towards the close of the day, with an increased demand from importers.

THE EXCHANGE

Is firmer, and the demand is rather better.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were a fraction better this afternoon on the 1865 Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirty took closing prices: 10-40 Coupons, 98⅛@98⅜; July 7-30's, 105⅜@105⅝.

THE STOCK MARKET

At the last open board was strong on the railways. The advance of the second regular board was fully sustained. The rise was most apparent on Reading, Toledo and Rock Island.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Money market quite easy at 5@6 per cent., chiefly at 5 per cent. Sterling rather more easy at 107¾@108. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 113⅞, and closing at 113⅝. Government stocks less active and a shade lower. Freights to Liverpool rather more active.

Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87; Northwestern, common, 35½; preferred, 67¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 97½; Wabash and Western, 17; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105¾; Marietta and Cincinnati 1st, new, 77½; Central, 62¾; do preferred, 80; Reading, 96; Chicago and Alton, 93; do preferred, 89; Reading, 96; Illinois Central, 112; Treasury 7-30s, 105⅜; Tennessee 6's, 74; Western Union Telegraph, 62; Gold, 113⅝.

The Commercial's money article says: "The money market opens with a slight improvement in the office, but general movement is in loans payable on demand at four per cent., and with short notice and there are transactions at five per cent. while balances are allowed in some instances at three per cent. unsecured at three. Paper is comparatively quiet. Inquiry is confining among the commission brokers. In the street there is a moderate business doing, and rates are active, but plenty of offers have been made to loaners low as five and sixty-fourth. At the close there was rather more than the average amount of business for the opening of the week, with no decided change. The five-twenties were sold ½ lower, while seven-thirties were a shade firmer for coupons, and there was a large business. In railroad shares the range of quotations is quite broad. The New York Central was firmly held, and business was light.

The *Post's* money article says: The loan market is abundantly supplied with idle capital at low per cents., and large amounts are in some cases lending on very easy terms at lower rates. Commercial paper is loaning very freely, as the mercantile community are able to obtain the discount accommodation they require at the banks. There are but few changes to note in the short paper of choice grades. Prime indorsed bills are now selling at 6@7 per cent., and the best single names at 7@8 per cent., while business paper of less prime quality is at 9 per cent. for 60 days or 4 months. Single names pass at par per cent. Acceptances are unchanged. Stock collaterals are in request, and there is a very considerable demand for call loans, which are readily obtained on the best securities. The bank statement shows an increase of nearly two millions in the deposits and a decrease in loan than was expected, and are reduced by less than half a million. In the other items there is no change of importance. The stock market is dull but firm. Governments are a shade lower, in consequence of a decreased demand for foreign account. Gold is scarce rather lower, and the other gold bearing bonds remain about as last quoted. The railroad list is quiet, but with a firm undertone. After a brief flurry in the early part of the day, Reading, 96@96⅛; Erie, 79@79¼; New York Central, 107⅜; Hudson River Railroad, 107½; Reading, 96@96⅛; Michigan Southern, 84¼; Northern Illinois, 84¾; Fort Wayne, 105½; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 111⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 35½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 8 3, 106¼.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 24, 6 P. M.—Cotton nominal in the absence of sales pending the receipt of the next of this month's steamer's dispatches. Flour 5@10c better, with a fair export and home trade demand; sales at 9@10c for middling uplands, and 10@11c for middling Orleans. Flour closes better and more active at $7 65@8 75 for extra State, $8 75@9 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $12 10@13 50 for trade brands. Wheat—receipts 72,000 bush; market 1@2c better, with a fair export and home trade demand; sales 70,000 bush, for Milwaukee club at $2 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $2 20@2 21 for No. 1 Chicago spring, $2 30@2 40 for No. 2 red winter, and $3 10 for new white Michigan. Rye firmer. Barley quiet. Barley malt dull and heavy. Corn—receipts of corn 36,000 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 60,000 bush at $1 15@1 16 for mixed, and $1 17 for round yellow afloat, and $1 18 for sound yellow afloat; $1 19 for round yellow afloat, and $1 20